

Conversation Contents

Fwd: National Monuments Data Call

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/341. Fwd: National Monuments Data Call/3.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17.xlsx

"Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 16:08:33 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Downey Magallanes <downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov>
CC: Brendan Quinn <brendan_quinn@ios.doi.gov>, James Cason <james_cason@ios.doi.gov>, "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17.xlsx

All:

See below and attached from Christina. I am going to send this to the AS/Bureaus for a final accuracy check, but wanted you to have the current draft. Let us know if you need additional information. Thank you!

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Summers, Christina** <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 4:06 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

Amy,

Attached is the data call response for the National Monuments.

This version is currently pending a few follow up responses from Rich and Mat. However, if Brendan is eager for the response, we could submit as is, and advise him on any additional updates we receive.

For your awareness I completed the following data cleansing:

- Updated proclamation vs. Antiquities Act; researched and included additional designation categories for clarity

- Notated DOI and non-DOI land
- Reconciled duplicates with conflicting data points (such as differing acreage and locations)
- Converted square mileage references to acreage for consistency and for analysis
- Cleaned up references to National Parks versus National Monuments (a number of National Monuments were transferred/merged into National Parks); added notes to clarify
- Added additional columns to capture notes, and capture changes in National Monument size
- Revised "Synopsis of Values" as needed for brevity

"Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

From: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 31 2017 13:13:51 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Brendan Quinn <brendan_quinn@ios.doi.gov>, Downey Magallanes <downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov>
CC: James Cason <james_cason@ios.doi.gov>, "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17.xlsx

All,
I am sending this on Amy's behalf.

Attached is the final version of the DOI National Monuments Data Call.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Christina

On Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 6:08 PM, Holley, Amy <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

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Christina Summers, FAC P/PM
Program Analyst

On detail to the Office of the Assistant Secretary/Policy, Management & Budget
202-208-4030 (Work)

Office of the Director
Interior Business Center
202-802-6174 (Cell) christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov
US Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
www.ibc.doi.gov

Your Focus: Your Mission
Our Focus: You

"Magallanes, Downey" <downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Magallanes, Downey" <downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Sat Apr 22 2017 13:44:18 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: downey.magallanes@gmail.com
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17.xlsx

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Your Focus: Your Mission
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Downey Magallanes
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202-501-0654 (desk)
202-706-9199 (cell)

Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
		Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
NPS		Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
		African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006 In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an underground area of approximately 12,000 square feet that contains a remarkable collection of New York City's early African Burial Ground. This site is part of an approximately 7 acre New York City Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1600s to the 1700s, the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City. New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 12 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation;	
NPS		Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
		Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona		2000	Antiquities Act	71 100.00			The windswept, grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another, neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.	
NPS		Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Alibates Flint Quarries & Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM and renamed in 1978. "The property established under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States and shall be designated as the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
		Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
BLM		Aqua Fria	AZ	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00			Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Ye low-billed cuckoo	
NPS		Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows" spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value."	
NPS		Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation."	
NPS		Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NM in 1978.	
NPS		Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under the USGS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
		Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00			July 10, 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one of the most undisturbed corners of the broader Great Basin region, which extends from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the Colorado Plateau in the east. The pattern of basin, fault and range that characterizes this region creates a dramatic topography that has inspired inhabitants for thousands of years. The vast, rugged landscape redefines our notions of distance and space and brings into sharp focus the will and resolve of the people who have lived here. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archeologists, historians and ecologists for generations to come.	
BLM		Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00			Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific	
FWS		Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				

	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			Apr 12 2016: The Sewall-Belmont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. – a few steps from the U.S. Capitol – has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century, Alice Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political, social, and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While this house's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	
	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	Alaska	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral, faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00			July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters, it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with robust but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors a mosaic of native grasslands, picturesque oak woodlands, rare wetlands and wild chaparral.	
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Estab lished under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of United States Soldiers; WHEREAS certain other public lands within the aforesaid national forest are contiguous to the said national monument and are necessary for the proper care, management and protection of the historic landmarks included within the monument; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve a lot of the aforesaid public lands as a part of the said national monument."	
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Sr., and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equity for all people. The activists planned the nonviolent marches and protests of the Project C (for Confrontation) or Birmingham campaign. When Dr. King was jailed for participating in marches through Birmingham, he wrote the famous "Letter from a Birmingham Jail" declaring "I am in Birmingham because injustice is here." The events that took place in Birmingham in 1963 became a galvanizing force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel, the site of the Project C, where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches, were served a subpoena, and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10, 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.	
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Estab lished as Biscayne NM in 1968 and redesignated Biscayne National Park in 1980. Established "in order to preserve and protect for the education, inspiration, recreation, and enjoyment of present and future generations a rare combination of terrestrial, marine, and amphibious life in a tropical setting of great natural beauty, there is hereby established the Biscayne National Park."	
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest."	
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as interpretation of 1850s slavery and farming. "The Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of such national monument, and shall maintain and preserve it in a suitable and enduring manner which, in his judgment, will provide for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00			February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs, colorful rock outcroppings, and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons, rivers, and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10,000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3,000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological, ecological, riparian, cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology, mineralogy, archaeology and climate change.	
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Estab lished under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.	
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3443 December 28, 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to the constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island, has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific, aesthetic, and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94		Estab lished under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Loma was the first land sighted; and The Order of Panama, an organization composed of representative citizens of Southern California has applied for permission to construct a heroic statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the discoverer of California, on Point Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, California, and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."	
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00			Proclamation 7264 January 11, 2000: The islands, rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands, rocks, exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding, perching, nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure.	
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00	83 840.00		All on Indian trust land. Authorized by Congress and established through proclamation. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of a great number of cliff dwellings and for their archaeological interest."	
	NPS	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00			June 9, 2000: Containing the highest density of archaeological sites in the Nation, the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape, a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of scientific and historic value. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and protect the human history of a long and varied occupation of the area.	

<p>Proclamation 4615 December 1, 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archaeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archaeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak Hills, the Rabbit Creek area and others, have an older archaeological record dating back to pre-Eskimo periods of at least 8000 years ago. This continuum of evidence is of great historic and scientific importance in the study of human survival and cultural evolution. There are in this area examples of other unique natural processes. The climatological conditions are conducive to the formation of Naldeas, one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at Killimak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoisan glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archaeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species, from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen, Dall sheep, caribou and many smaller species.</p>								
NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67	
NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29	<p>Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 -- Aug. 2 1937 -- 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument.</p>
<p>Established as Capitol Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain, located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North, Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico, is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geographic interest."</p>								
NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84	
NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26	<p>Established as Carlsbad Cave NM and redesignated a NP through the 71st Congress. Established to protect "a limestone cavern known as the Carlsbad Cave of extraordinary proportions and of unusual beauty and variety of natural decoration; and WHEREAS, beyond the spacious chambers that have been explored, other vast chambers of unknown character and dimensions exist; and WHEREAS, the several chambers contain stalactites, stalagmites and other formations in such unusual number, size, beauty of form and variety of figure as to make this a cavern equal if not superior in both scientific and popular interest to the better known caves."</p>
<p>Established as Carrizo Plain National Monument January 17, 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history, the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s, large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been eliminated by extensive land conversion to agricultural, industrial and urban land uses. The Carrizo Plain National Monument which is dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area.</p>								
BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00		
NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50	<p>Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House, a multi-story, earth-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. The Great House was constructed by the Hohokam people who farmed the Gila Valley of south-central Arizona from ca. AD 300-1450. Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was both the first prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.</p>
<p>Established as Casa Grande Ruins National Monument January 17, 2001: The site contains the remains of a large, multi-story, earth-walled structure, the Great House, surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. The Great House was constructed by the Hohokam people who farmed the Gila Valley of south-central Arizona from ca. AD 300-1450. The Great House is the largest and best-preserved prehistoric earth-walled structure in the Southwest. The Great House and the surrounding ruins are surrounded by a complex of smaller buildings and a compound wall. The Great House is the largest and best-preserved prehistoric earth-walled structure in the Southwest. The Great House and the surrounding ruins are surrounded by a complex of smaller buildings and a compound wall.</p>								
BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000	<p>Established as Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument January 17, 2001: The site contains the remains of a large, multi-story, earth-walled structure, the Great House, surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. The Great House was constructed by the Hohokam people who farmed the Gila Valley of south-central Arizona from ca. AD 300-1450. The Great House and the surrounding ruins are surrounded by a complex of smaller buildings and a compound wall.</p>
NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31	<p>Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected."</p>
<p>Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site, comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park, New York City, of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."</p>								
NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00		
NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00	<p>Established as Castle Mountains National Monument January 12, 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) possesses outstanding natural, cultural and historical values representing some of the finest characteristics of the eastern Mojave Desert. It connects water flow and wild life corridors of the Preserve, and completes the boundary of the Preserve along the California-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of Hart Peak lie rich cultural and historic resources, including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces, the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.</p>
<p>Established (Now with SC Park) Castle Pinckney South Carolina 1924 Antiquities Act 3.50</p>								
<p>February 12, 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) possesses outstanding natural, cultural and historical values representing some of the finest characteristics of the eastern Mojave Desert. It connects water flow and wild life corridors of the Preserve, and completes the boundary of the Preserve along the California-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of Hart Peak lie rich cultural and historic resources, including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces, the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.</p>								
<p>Transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected."</p>								
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina	1924	Antiquities Act	3.50		

	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22, 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular canyons and features of scenic, scientific and educational interest contained therein"
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property in Keene, California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma, Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement, César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work, perseverance and personal sacrifice, he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10,000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco civilization which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries, created remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy.
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		Redesignated as NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. On April 26, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation designating Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands as Channel Islands National Monument. The first words of the opening paragraph of the proclamation explained why the land warranted preservation and read: "Whereas certain public islands lying off the coast of Southern California contain fossils of Pleistocene elephants and ancient trees, and furnish noteworthy examples of ancient volcanism, deposition and active sea erosion, and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest..."
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life, Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence, in spite of overt racism and stifling inequality. Young rose through the military ranks to become one of the most respected leaders of his time. A well-rounded man with a steadfast devotion to duty, Young led by example and inspired a generation of new leaders.
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest, and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereto"
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21, 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual, historic, and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago, the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles, Chimney Rock and Companion Rock, that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7,600 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations, Ancestral Pueblo People built an exquisite stone building, including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "certain natural formations known as 'The Pinnacles' within Coronado National Forest, that are of scientific interest."
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress				Established as Colonial NM and redesignated as Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas, in Mesa County, Colorado, the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by preserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof; "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument." Establishment: Proclamation 1126 "Statutes at Large" (24 May 1911) Vol. 37, p. 156.
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress				Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. "To preserve and protect for the education, inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County, South Carolina."
	Partially	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one, south, one and two north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho, an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by preserving these volcanic features as a National Monument." The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses approximately 7,000 acres of BLM- and NPS-administered federal land, 8,000 acres of state land, and 7,000 acres of private land. The decisions made through the planning process apply only to the federal land within the Monument boundary referred to as "the planning area".
Yes	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Abo (Now with ND State Park) Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			On November 9, 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54,000 acres to approximately 753,000 acres, including the 738,000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition, on August 21, 2002, Public Law (P.L.) 107-213, 116 Statute (Stat.) 1053 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws, regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area, the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area.
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California/Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands contiguous to the Death Valley National Monument, established by the Proclamation of February 11, 1933 (47 Stat. 2554) have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest and are necessary for the proper care, management and protection of unusual features of scientific interest within the said monument;"
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "Established [the park] as a game refuge and instructed park managers to craft "regulations being primarily aimed at the frosty use of the said park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation of animals, birds, and fish and for the preservation of the natural curiosities and scenic beauties thereof." (cf. Sections 5 & 6 of the Act of 1917.)"
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, in the State of California, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."

	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower" situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."	
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		Whereas in section twenty-six township four south range twenty west Monument Utah three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptile remains of the Jurassicas period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.	
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"	
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Lewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"	
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers Ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Proclamation 2860 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their form which include animal effigies and effigy conical and linear types indicative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28-30 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"	
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants lava flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument")	
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92		WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.	
	NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67		Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;	
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32			To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."	
	NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78		Redesignated as a National Historical Site in 1969 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."	
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51		Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";	
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58		November 01 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress" Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.	
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00			April 10 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for the landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers.	
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13		Etablied under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest."	
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52			Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."	
	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63			Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28 1948. In this legislation Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 169.5 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.	
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60			Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate public access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.	

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site											Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"				
NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41					That in order to preserve the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena ad to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.				
NPS	Fossil Cycad National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00									
BLM		South Dakota		1922	Antiquities Act	320.00	Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.								
NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96	<p>On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town, the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists, both African American and Caucasian, who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Calhoun County six miles out of town.</p> <p>Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."</p>								
NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20								
NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32	<p>Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.</p>							
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	California	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)		Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources		Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295					
NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13	<p>WHEREAS the group of cliff-dwellings known as the Gila Hot Springs Cliff-House, which is situated upon public land in the Mogollon Mountains within the Gila National Forest in the Territory of New Mexico is of exceptional scientific and educational interest being the best representative of the Cliff-Dwelling's remains of that region and it appears that the public interests would be promoted "by reserving these ruins as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.</p>							
<p>Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations"</p>															
NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20								
BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00	<p>December 28, 2016: In southeast Nevada lies a landscape of contrast and transition where dramatically chiseled red sandstone twisting canyons and tree-clad mountains punctuate flat stretches of the Mojave Desert. This remote and rugged desert landscape is known as Gold Butte. The Gold Butte area contains an extraordinary variety of diverse and irreplaceable scientific, historic, and prehistoric resources, including vital plant and wildlife habitat, significant geological formations, rare fossils, important sites from the history of Native Americans, and remnants of our Western mining and ranching heritage.</p> <p>Proclamation 7647 February 7, 2003. On the north tip of Governors Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, stand two fortifications designed to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects, Castle Williams and Fort Jay, are parts of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1805 and 1811, these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812, the American Civil War, and World Wars I and II.</p>					<p>Of the 296 937 acres, the 11 779 acres currently managed by USBR will be transferred to BLM.</p> <p>Proclamation 2016: "The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument pursuant to applicable legal authorities, which may include the provisions of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1782) governing the management of wilderness study areas, to protect the objects identified above. Of the approximately 296 937 acres of Federal lands and interests in lands reserved by this proclamation, approximately 285 158 acres are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and approximately 11 779 are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). After issuance of this proclamation the Secretary shall consistent with applicable legal authorities transfer administrative jurisdiction of the BOR lands within the boundaries of the monument to the BLM. The Secretary through the BLM shall manage lands within the monument that are subject to the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System."</p>			
NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41								
NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85	<p>Established under USFS, redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest, being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection."</p> <p>In 1969, Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects</p>					The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.		

BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00				
NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97				
BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00			Presidential Proclamation 6920 September 18, 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast and austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high, rugged, and remote region, where bold plateaus and multi-layered cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective, was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today, this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier, a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history; it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West, where distance and aridity have been pitted against drought and change. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians, and biologists. The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures.
NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USR)	Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 8 0.79			Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson Hole Country, including that portion thereof which is located in the Teton National Forest, contains historic landmarks and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by establishing the aforesaid area as a national monument to be known as the Jackson Hole National Monument."
NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00			Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range, Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. "WHEREAS certain natural caves, known as the Lehman Caves, which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada, are of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84			Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinbefore described within a national monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest;"
NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27			Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."
NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65				SEC. 01. (a) in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to facilitate the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites, there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").
FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton, Franklin and Grant Counties, WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93				Proclamation 7319 June 9, 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape, encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities, with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years, the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River, the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeological and scientific areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10,000 years. The monument is equally rich in geological history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic, volcanic, and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.
NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00			Partially redesignated as NHP in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County, Maryland;
NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00	3 690.00			Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown, a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archaeological values, including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants."
Abo/ishod	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act					Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS, the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross, in the State of Colorado, is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable."
NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18			WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19, 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4, NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4, section 26, township 4 north, range 5 east, Sixth Principal Meridian, Gage County, Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America."
NPS	Honoulii National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02			February 24, 2015: The Honoulii Internment Camp (Honoulii) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to protect civil liberties in times of conflict and the effects of martial law on civil society. Honoulii is nationally significant for its central role during World War II as an internment site for a population that included American citizens, resident immigrants, other civilians, enemy soldiers, and labor conscripts co-located by the U.S. military for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below, the legacy of racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawaii and the mainland United States.

NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chi cotte	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35							
NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93							
BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00							
NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51							
NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress	13 456.16								
NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twenty-nine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51							
BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645							
NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27							
NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12							
NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86							
NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46							
NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76							
NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00								
NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00								
NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42							
Yes	Abo ished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00							
NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress	765.34								

Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00	September 15 2016: For generations, communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told of their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades, the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but there is still much more work to be done to ensure that we use climate-resilient management practices that will continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters, the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals, fish, whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them, four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain, rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals, which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems, providing food, spawning habitat, and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres BOEM manages 4 913 acres.
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress	701.54	WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abo lished	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act		Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	Established under USFS as Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest, embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelt) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 1938 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves, which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon, are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	4554.03	Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument in 2014. In southern New Mexico, surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley, five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands; the Robledo, Sierra de las Uvas, Doña Ana, Organ, and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific, historic and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10 000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout the geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists, archaeologists, geologists, biologists and historians.	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	Whereas certain pubic lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00	Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6, 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the world's wisest collection of marine and terrestrial protected areas on Earth, supporting endemic, endemic, including coral, fish, and marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands, waters, and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarrell, Howland, and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalau who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.	
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2 050.43	Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; BOEM	Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	313 941 851.32	Established as Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument. Redesignated as Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument in 2007. To protect and preserve the marine area of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve, the Midway National Wildlife Refuge, the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the Battle of Midway National Memorial that support a dynamic reef ecosystem with more than 7 000 marine species. It is home to endangered green sea, leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles; the Caretta Woodpecker and the Hawaiian Monk Seal; along with fourteen million nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.	
Yes	Abo lished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01	Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.	
Yes		Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00	Proclamation 7295 April 15, 2000: The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds a diverse array of scientific and historical resources. Magnificent groves of towering giant sequoias, the world's largest trees, are interspersed within a great belt of coniferous forest, jeweled with mountain meadows. Bold granite domes, spires, and plunging gorges texture the landscape. The area's elevation climbs from about 2 500 to 7 700 feet over a distance of only a few miles, capturing an extraordinary number of habitats within a relatively small area. This spectrum of ecosystems is home to a diverse array of plants and animals, many of which are rare or endemic to the western United States. The monument also contains significant paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euro-American settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists, geologists, paleontologists, archaeologists and historians to study these objects.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00	Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.	

Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00			Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archaeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of their stay. Admiralty is an outstanding example of a natural ecosystem containing significant scientific and historical features unique in North America. Admiralty Island is an outdoor laboratory for the study of the natural environment and its resources. Admiralty Island is a unique island ecosystem containing significant scientific and historical features unique in North America. It is an essentially unspoiled two million-acre area in the Coast Mountains of Southeast Alaska within which are found nearly all of the important geological and ecological characteristics of the region, including the complete range of coastal to interior climates and ecosystems in a remarkably compact area. Among the objects of geological interest are extraordinarily deep and long fjords with sea ice ridges the strands of four Active Volcanoes and the Conical peaks of the many large ice bodies that covered the region as recently as about 10 000 years ago at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. However, there have been periodic glacial advances and retreats in more recent historic periods. Some of the area has been free from glaciation for only a short period of time, creating the unusual scientific phenomenon of recent plant succession on newly exposed land with the accompanying animal species. The Behm Canal, the major inlet at the heart of the area, is more than fifty miles long and extraordinary among natural canals for its length and depth. The watershed of the Unuk River, which comprises the northern portion of the Misty Fjords area, has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk, the Chichagof River System and the Dus River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south, Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high, cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance, including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wild life representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska, most notably bald eagles, brown and black bears, moose, wolves, mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area, notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area, which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests, ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem, Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00			Proclamation 4624 December 1 1978: Misty Fjords is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant scientific and historical features unique in North America. It is an essentially unspoiled two million-acre area in the Coast Mountains of Southeast Alaska within which are found nearly all of the important geological and ecological characteristics of the region, including the complete range of coastal to interior climates and ecosystems in a remarkably compact area. Among the objects of geological interest are extraordinarily deep and long fjords with sea ice ridges the strands of four Active Volcanoes and the Conical peaks of the many large ice bodies that covered the region as recently as about 10 000 years ago at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. However, there have been periodic glacial advances and retreats in more recent historic periods. Some of the area has been free from glaciation for only a short period of time, creating the unusual scientific phenomenon of recent plant succession on newly exposed land with the accompanying animal species. The Behm Canal, the major inlet at the heart of the area, is more than fifty miles long and extraordinary among natural canals for its length and depth. The watershed of the Unuk River, which comprises the northern portion of the Misty Fjords area, has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk, the Chichagof River System and the Dus River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south, Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high, cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance, including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wild life representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska, most notably bald eagles, brown and black bears, moose, wolves, mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area, notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area, which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests, ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem, Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.	
NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24			Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1900. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance... including the remains and art facts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and its Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)	
NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14			Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 2, 1936 (Proclamation No. 2182), redesignated a National Memorial and renamed on October 26, 1972, for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Del	
NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 9 0.01			Re-designated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress, Dec. 5, 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests, commonly known as the "Petrified Forest," in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States, are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37				In order to preserve, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment, the Las Jemez National Archeological District, a portion of the Atrisco Land Grant, and other significant natural and cultural resources, and to facilitate research activities associated with the resources, there is hereby established the Petroglyph National Monument	
NPS	Pinnacles	California	Palcines	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91			"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.	
NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Frederick	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00				Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Desert Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dune line place are located as a National Monument	
NPS	Pipstone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipstone	1937	Congress		281.78			ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the lands lying in Pipestone County, Minnesota, within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument":	
										Heritage Resources	

		Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana	2001	Antiquities Act	51.00					January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geological distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings, petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West.
NPS		Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00				Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.
		Prehistoric Trackways	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00				Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources
NPS		President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30				Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site the town known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one year of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This home and its grounds are of great historical significance. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.
NPS		Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24				Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pullman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race, gender, or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living, and life without social ills.
NPS		Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00				WHEREAS, an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is in form and appearance much like a rainbow, and which is three hundred and nine feet high and two hundred and seventy-eight feet span, is of great scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this bridge as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for its protection;
		Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20				The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American history. During Reconstruction, four million African Americans, newly freed from bondage, sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational, economic, and political life of the country. This began in late 1863 in Beaufort County, S.C., after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry along the South Carolina coast under Union control. More than 10,000 slaves remained there when their owners fled the cotton and rice plantations. The then-Lincoln Administration decided to initiate the "Port Royal Experiment" in Beaufort County to help the former slaves become self-sufficient. The Reconstruction Era National Monument includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darien Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Parris Island National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island; the site of the original Port Royal, which served as a port of entry for thousands of African slaves for four years in 1865 and then moved to the former slaves in 1863 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxon Site, on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal, where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse, an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.
NPS		Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00				Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources
		Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico		2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00				March 25, 2013: In far northern New Mexico, the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla, Cerro San Antonio, and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons, volcanic cones, wild rivers, and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat, unique geological resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10,000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio Grande del Norte and its extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources offer opportunities to develop our understanding of the forces that shaped northern New Mexico, including the diverse ecological systems and human cultures that remain present today.
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)		Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Harbor American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00				Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip, blacktip, and gray reef sharks, snappers, jacks, groupers, and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll, including giant clams, Maori wrasse, large parrotfishes, and blacktip, whitetip, and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales, pilot whales, and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.
FWS		Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00				To protect and preserve the lands, submerged lands, waters, and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein, including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered. (Proclamation 8337)
FWS & NOAA		Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00				Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor, American Samoa lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll, which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1,600 acres of lagoon, remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands, submerged lands, waters, and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species, many of which are threatened or endangered. 13 451 sq. miles
NPS		Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45				Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave, in the State of Alabama, is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archaeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8,000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave, has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument;
NPS		Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08				Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus, it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."

		Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00			October 10 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.
Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife										
	BLM	San Juan Islands	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wildlife species can be found here thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites historic lighthouses and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans.
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington		2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			Human History of the Area Geology Plant and Wildlife Species Diversity Desert Riparian Habitats Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Recreational Opportunities Scientific Research and Other Studies
	BLM	Sand to Snow	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 miles. The mountain peaks of the Sand to Snow area frame the northeastern reach of Coachella Valley along with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the south. Home to desert oases at Big Morongo Canyon and Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come.
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California		2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00			Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock, Dome Rock, Eagle Rock, Saddle Rock, and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass, lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen traveling said trail en route to new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		WHEREAS a cavern in the State of Wyoming of unknown extent but of many windings and ramifications containing vaulted chambers of large size magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites and containing inimitable pits of unknown depth is of great scientific interest and value to the people of the United States and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving it as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for its protection;
	Deisted	Shoshone Cavern	NM	Wyoming	1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		Estab lished as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former' village of the K-k-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species.
Partially	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "For the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."
	Deisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.
	NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			

	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2,50	58.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS, by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area comp."		
	NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park, a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street, West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land, including Christopher Park, the Stonewall Inn and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising, an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.		
	NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930. Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest, least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.		
	NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Haven Cave, Middle Cave, and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen, including helictites, cave bacon, cave columns, flowstone, cave popcorn, and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS, a natural cave known as the Timpanogos Cave, which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah, is of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."		
	NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS, two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States, and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir, Gila County, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest; and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;		
	NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			Established to "conserve, protect, interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational and recreational resources and values of the land."		
	NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS, the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest, erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century, being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe, and in remarkable repair, considering its great age, and of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."		
	NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25, 1939. The proclamation states that "certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest, and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."		
	BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	374 976.00			Upper Missouri National Wildlife and Scenic River (149 miles) Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Nez Perce National Historic Trail 6 Wilderness Study Areas 1. Area of Critical Environmental Concern Judith Landing Historic District 2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads Diverse Wildlife Species Diverse Recreational Opportunities Biological Geological Resources Historical Resources Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn Sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests		
	BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00			Proclamation 7398 January 17, 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a spectacular array of biological, geological, and historical objects of interest. From Fort Benton upstream into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, the monument spans 149 miles of the Upper Missouri River, the adjacent Breaks country, and portions of Arrow Creek, Antelope Creek, and the Judith River. The area has remained largely unchanged in the nearly 200 years since Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled through it on their epic journey. In 1975, the Congress designated the Missouri River segment and corridor in this area a National Wild and Scenic River (Public Law 94-486, 90 Stat. 2327). The monument also encompasses segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and the Cow Creek Island Area of Critical Environmental Concern.		
	BLM	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00			Proclamation 7398 January 17, 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, in the submerged lands off the island of St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands, contains all the elements of a Caribbean tropical marine ecosystem. This designation furthers the protection of the scientific objects included in the Virgin Islands National Park, created in 1956 and expanded in 1962. The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem: mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, shallow mud and fine sediment habitat, and algal plains. The fishery habitats, deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the monument are also objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.		
	NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48				

NPS		Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11						July 10 2015: In 1978 two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco, Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (<i>Mammuthus columbi</i>), a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth, the largest of all mammalian species, stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene, including Western Camel (<i>Camelops harringtoni</i>), saber-toothed cat (<i>Homotherium</i>), dwarf antelope (<i>cf. Capromeryx</i>), American Alligator (<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>) and giant tortoise (<i>Hesperotestudo</i>). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	
Walnut Canyon National Monument														
NPS		Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42					Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act							Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cimarron National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
NPS		White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25					Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic, scientific and educational interest"	
NPS		Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53					Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla, Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Wailatpu.	
FWS		World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00						To preserve, interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific.	
NPS & FWS		World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66					December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center, the USS Utah Memorial, the USS Oklahoma Memorial, the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island, and mooring quays F6, F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber of a type that played a major role in World War II - located in Attu Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's final stand of World War II - located in Kiska Island in 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island, the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake, California were both used as Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States. Re designates Aleutian Park and reserves it in 2000 through 300 Congress. "An area of unmeasured Alaska adjacent to the International Boundary with Canada contains a variety of landforms including high mountain peaks and steep canyons with associated geological, biological and historical phenomena of great importance. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14,500 feet in elevation found in the Nation, the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18,008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Register of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More commonly understood systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1,000 miles of powerfully running, alluvial rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River, these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America, moose, mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur, including the interior grizzly, the coastal brown bear, the black bear, and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here, each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athabascans, the Pacific Eskimo and the Gwich'in. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works, a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument."	(Proclamation 8327) 6 310 sq. miles
NPS		Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88						
NPS		Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.10	35 422.13					Whereas there are located in Arizona about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of one of the most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of the Peace;	
NPS		Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87					Designated a research national monument, it is a large, unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County, Colorado, on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value, relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country, and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest."	
FWS		Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act							Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument, an area in central Alaska, includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and a unique diversity of natural resources, offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."	
NPS		Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1,720,000.00	2 195 546.98						

NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65	<p>Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a redesignation to become part of Zion NP in 1956 through 84th Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest."</p> <p>WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument</p>
NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65	

National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments (originally established)
Antiquities Act	159
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1
TOTAL	193

Notes:

The "National Monuments Data" tab includes National Monuments that were established by the Antiquities Act (or other authority, such as Congress). These monuments were included in this data call as a number of the monuments were established by the Antiquities Act (or other authority, such as Congress). The data is sortable, which allows for different views (such as including or excluding monuments established by the Antiquities Act).

National Monuments that were abolished or re-designated as a National Park, Refuge, or National Monument are also included in this data call. See column B in the "National Monuments Data" table for the latest designation (if no longer a National Monument).

Per BLM, courts give deference to BLM and the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) over the more general nature of the Proclamation language. For reference, the BLM ROV Column K for each BLM managed National Monument.

# of National Monuments - Originally Established (under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	# of DOI National Monuments - Current (Currently under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)
193	123

Range of years National Monuments established
1906-1909
1910-1919
1920-1929
1930-1939
1940-1949
1950-1959
1960-1969
1970-1979
1980-1989
1990-1999
2000-2009
2010-2017
TOTAL

lished under other Federal Agencies (such as NOAA, and Forest Service). Some monuments have been transferred between DOI and the Forest Service (excluding the Forest Service National Monuments).

Monuments that have been sold, Preserved, or Seashore or transferred to an external agency (e.g., National Park Service) are not included in the DOI Bureau name (or other non-DI agency name) and are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under the "DOI" tab.

Monuments that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to the National Monuments Data, are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under the "DOI" tab.

ational Monuments were
established

of National Monuments
(originally established)

24

18

26

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27

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Note: The number of current DOI

Monuments is now 123.

193

National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments (originally established)
Antiquities Act	159
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1
TOTAL	193

Notes:

The "National Monuments Data" tab includes National Monuments that were established by the Antiquities Act (or other authority, such as the Service). These monuments were included in this data call as a number of the monuments were established by the Service. The data is sortable, which allows for different views (such as including or excluding monuments established by Congress).

National Monuments that were abolished or re-designated as a National Park, Refuge, or National Monument are also included in this data call. See column B in the "National Monuments Data" table for the latest designation (if no longer a National Monument).

Per BLM, courts give deference to BLM and the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) over the more general nature of the Proclamation language. For reference, the BLM ROV is included in Column K for each BLM managed National Monument.

# of National Monuments - Originally Established (under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	# of DOI National Monuments - Current (Currently under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	Range of years National Monuments were established
		Time Period
193	123	1906-1909
		1910-1919
		1920-1929
		1930-1939
		1940-1949
		1950-1959
		1960-1969
		1970-1979
		1980-1989
		1990-1999
		2000-2009
		2010-2017
		TOTAL

lished under other Federal Agencies (such as NOAA, and Forest Service). Some monuments have been transferred between DOI and the Forest Service (excluding the Forest Service National Monuments).

(e.g., Preserve, or Seashore or transferred to an external agency). The tab for DOI Bureau name (or other non-DOI agency name) and

that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to those that are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under

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